

Objectives

- To demonstrate knowledge of chapter vocabulary (vocabulary items, meanings and derivatives)
- To demonstrate understanding of the new ablative case formally
- To explain the **semantic** uses of the accusative and ablative cases in prepositional phrases (place to, place where, place from)
- To demonstrate understanding of the new vocative case and its relationship to the new imperative verb form
- To demonstrate further the ability to use **kernel charts** as organizational tools as well as translation tools

New Noun Endings (morphology)

In chapter 9, a **new noun case** appears and offers us an opportunity to account (grammatically) for the **syntactic** and **semantic categories** into which these nouns fall (within **kernel charts**).

	Singular	Plural		Singular		
				1st Decl Fem	2nd Decl Masc	3rd Decl Masc/Fem
1st Pers	ō	mus	Nominative Singular	a	us/r	*
2nd Pers	s	tis	Accusative Singular	am	um	em
3rd Pers	t	nt	Ablative Singular	ā	ō	e
non-finite (Infinitive)	re		Vocative Singular	a	e/r	*
	Singular	Plural		Plural		
				1st Decl Fem	2nd Decl Masc	3rd Decl Masc/Fem
1st Pers	sum	sumus	Nominative Plural	ae	ī	ēs
2nd Pers	es	estis	Accusative Plural	ās	ōs	ēs
3rd Pers	est	sunt	Ablative Plural	īs	īs	ibus
non-finite (Infinitive)	esse		Vocative Plural	ae	ī	ēs

Watch for Prepositions!

This grammatical accountability comes in the form of a new area on our already growing **kernel chart**.

Cl. Conn	Subject			Verb				Direct Object or Subject Complement			Type	Name
Description →												
	Adjectival Modifiers			Adverbial Modifiers				Adjectival Modifiers				

How does this new area in our kernel charts work? It offers us a place to account for **adverbial modifiers** (words/phrases that modify verbs). In particular, we will look at **prepositional phrases** in chapter 9.

Prepositional Phrases

A **prepositional phrase** offers information to a reader/listener that relates to (modifies) a verb (**adverbial modifier**). They offer us **locational information** specifically tied to **verbs of motion**. They tell us the **place where** someone is doing something, the **place to** which or **place from** which somebody may be moving. The expression of this locational information gives the reader/listener a **semantic** understanding that lies just below the basic meaning of the phrase or sentence.

How do we know when it is happening?

The Latin language uses prepositional phrases - small clusters of words introduced by, you guessed it, **prepositions**. These are very small words, which include (and are limited to, for the moment): *in, sub, ad, e/ex, a/ab, circum,* and *cum*.

Prepositions are followed by words in either the **accusative** or **ablative** (see new ablative endings above) cases. We must account for these by entering them into the adverbial modifier boxes in the kernel chart. We insert the prepositional phrase, identify it as such and then identify its **semantic** relationship to the verb (see **Prepositional Phrases with Verbs of Motion** handout).